

question of diseases amongst animals lead some of the members of the society to reflect somewhat severely upon the apparent backwardness of the Government in carrying out the law, amended this last session, providing for the quarantining of all animals brought here from abroad. It was acknowledged that a good thing had been done in securing the services of a veterinary surgeon, but fault was found with the Minister of the Interior for not enforcing the quarantine part of the law. Mr. Dole questioned whether the Government was not peculiarly responsible for part, at least, of the loss that had fallen on individuals who had been compelled to kill some of their animals which had the glanders, and a motion was made that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Minister of the Interior to ascertain what steps had been taken in reference to the law mentioned. After some discussion as to whether it lay within the province of the society to take the matter up, it was discovered that there was no quorum present, and at 5 P.M. the meeting adjourned to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

#### Second Day's Proceedings.

Thursday at 10 A.M. the members of the P. L. & S. Co. began to assemble at their room in Campbell's Block, and by 10:30 the meeting was called to order by the President, Col. Spaulding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, after which the report of the committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's report was read. The report was adopted and ordered on file.

Mr. P. C. Jones then moved to proceed to election of trustees.

Mr. A. S. Hartwell said that it seemed to him that if the P. L. & S. Co. was to become a permanent organization it was necessary that the planters should take hold of the matter themselves as Trustees. If they leave to agents the work of running the Company they would make a mistake. It would not be necessary to hold many Trustee meetings during the year; once in four months, or even semi-annually would be often enough. He considered it a matter of vital importance that the Trustees should be planters. They ought not to elect any agents as Trustees; they have enough to look after in their own line of business. If planters did not care enough for the Company to serve as Trustees, they had better give it up. With all the Trustees here in Honolulu it was easy for the impression to get abroad that the Company was run by a "ring." It was the planters' own fault if they do not keep the organization up. He, for one, would scratch off from the list all agents' names.

Mr. F. A. Schaefer said that he thought the remarks of Mr. Hartwell were to the point. His name, he saw, was on the list, but he thought it was better that the planters should serve. They are able to run the Company, and could always depend upon help, if any was needed, from the agents.

Mr. Jno Austin said that heretofore the work of the Trustees had been put into the agents' hands. The planters have been reluctant to serve. The time has come when they (the planters) must take the labor on themselves. They could or should spare the time, and the expense would be repaid them. A sufficient number of residents in Honolulu should be elected to make the getting of a quorum at meetings a sure thing.

Mr. E. M. Walsh hardly thought the time had come to have no agents on the Board of Management. The agents' interests were large; larger perhaps than the planters'. There was work to be done, foreign correspondence, and negotiations with the Government, matters of that sort that the agents were more familiar with than the planters. He thought there should be five agents and eight planters elected.

Mr. T. H. Davies agreed with the last speaker, for if the Board of Trustees is to be composed of planters exclusively, the work would not be done. If there are no agents on the Board, there will be no meetings. Mr. Davies thought that if any hard and fast lines were drawn the result would be a failure.

Mr. H. W. Mist said that the fact of the matter was this. Each one was expressing his own ideas. He be-

lieved that the interests of the planter would suffer if any hard and fast lines were drawn. Questions would arise where legal advice is required. These were his personal ideas. No one can make anyone vote for either planter or agent.

Mr. W. O. Smith spoke of there being practical difficulties attendant upon planters getting to Honolulu at the same time. They had to come, it was true, now and then, but to all get here together would be very difficult.

Mr. J. M. Horner stated that it was more difficult for him to get down the cliff in front of his plantation and reach the landing-place than it was to get to Honolulu from anywhere else on the islands.

The President called attention to the fact that Mr. P. C. Jones was invaluable in collecting assessments and doing other work as Treasurer, and that they could not spare him on the Board even if he was an agent.

Mr. P. C. Jones said that the house of Brewer & Co. that he represented had \$400,000 actually invested in plantations, and if they were not planters he would like to know who were. He did not want to serve as Trustee; there was neither money nor glory in it. He thought that if they said the time had come to separate the planter and agent they had made a mistake. It had been a load for the agents to carry the duties of Trustees.

Mr. R. Halstead said that they couldn't get along without agents on the Board. At one time they wanted to raise \$7000 and the agents advanced it.

Mr. Hartwell said that he should be sorry if any feeling had been aroused by his remarks. He still believed that the planters must take an active part in the work of the society if they wanted to make it a success.

Mr. Davies wished to state that he could not serve as a Trustee, being officially forbidden to serve in any company connected with the labor business.

The Chair appointed as Tellers Messrs. W. W. Hall and J. H. Paty, who collected the votes. The President then announced that a communication had been received from the Chamber of Commerce which they were requested to treat confidentially. Another communication was received from the President of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Association inviting the members of the P. L. & S. Co. to be present at the annual meeting of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Association on Thursday (tomorrow) evening at the Hawaiian Hotel.

The Society went into executive session over the consideration of this report from the Chamber of Commerce.

At the close of the executive session the tellers reported the following election of Trustees, and the number of votes cast for each. W. O. Smith, 13,167; W. H. Bailey, 13,107; Mr. Austin, 11,812; J. L. Richardson, 11,597; J. M. Horner, 11,455; R. Halstead, 10,437; W. H. Rickard, 10,137; G. N. Wilcox, 10,112; R. R. Hind, 8562; S. B. Dole, 7719; P. C. Jones, 7672; Z. S. Spaulding, 6240; J. B. Atherton, 6554. The meeting then adjourned until 2 P.M.

Upon re-assembling in the afternoon the Trustees announced that they had elected as officers for the ensuing year.

President, Jno. Austin; Vice-President, S. B. Dole; Treasurer, P. C. Jones, Jr.; Secretary, W. O. Smith; Auditor, J. B. Atherton. President Austin, was introduced to the Society by the retiring President Col. Spaulding and spoke a few words of acknowledgment of the honor done him, and assured the members that he would do all in his power to conduct the meetings to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. P. C. Jones stated that funds were ordered to be provided for the coming year, and he proposed that an assessment of 25 cents per share be levied. This would furnish about \$4000 and that this sum was all that would probably be required this year.

Mr. T. H. Davies was of the opinion that the shares as held makes the assessment to fall very unequally upon the members. He said that some held for themselves or as agents a thousand shares while others held but five but that all enjoyed equal privileges be their holding great or small. He thought the Trustees should devise some other way for

raising funds: say an annual fee from each member.

Mr. Rowell, understood that the number of shares was in proportion to the amount of sugar each shareholder sent forward or produced during the year.

Mr. Davies, said that the Society had very much changed since its organization. It was now more of an Agricultural Society than a Labor and Supply Co.

Mr. F. A. Schaefer, said that three years ago the tonnage of plantations was the basis upon which shares were allotted, since then the proportion of tonnage had changed and he thought there should be a re-adjustment of shares based upon the tonnage of 1884 upon which to levy an assessment.

The President was of the opinion that a re-distribution would be attended with great difficulties. Owners of plantations that were not producing as formerly would not, probably object, but those that were producing more might do so. At any rate he did not think that any re-distribution should be made without a general consultation.

Mr. Davies, suggested that an independent assessment of ten cents per ton of sugar be levied for current expenses.

Mr. S. B. Dole, thought the suggestion a good one and while he was of the opinion that the order for a regular assessment per share must come from the Trustees and not from the Society, he thought the special levy of ten cents on each ton of sugar of the crop of 1884 could be legally imposed by the members.

Mr. J. M. Horner made a motion, which was seconded that the assessment of ten cents per ton be levied. Eventually this motion was held over for future action.

In connection with the subject of labor a letter from Mr. Horner was read. The ground was taken that it was a foregone conclusion that the planters must have cheap labor. The Government and planters seemed to be doing all they could—in the way of spending money. The Government ought to do more. They should allow the Chinese to come again. The Society should endeavor, by petition to get the Government to open the door again to the Chinese. More work should be got out of the laborer to use his strength to better advantage.

The letter was ordered to be incorporated with the report of the Committee on Labor.

#### MACHINERY.

The report of the Committee on Machinery went somewhat into the details of experiments made with the Jarvis furnace. The result of these experiments had not been altogether in favor of the furnace. In some cases it had worked well, in others it had not. The whole question of how to burn green trash was yet under investigation, as was the crushing of the cane.

Mr. P. C. Jones, read a communication on the "diffusion" process. Mr. Keelling, the writer, was in favor of the process, and thought the Society would do wisely to appropriate about \$20,000 to have a trial made. It was stated that a plant could be bought for one fourth of that sum, another fourth would be needed to cover cost of shipment, etc. \$5000 would be needed for a skilled operator and chemists, and the balance would be needed for the purchase of cane, etc., to experiment with. The paper was ordered published in the Planters' Monthly.

Mr. Davies, stated that Mr. Hart of Kohala had told him that he intended to order a diffusion process plant. Mr. Hart added that in Germany they were able to produce cheaper sugar than we did, because they were more economical in its manufacture, not because they worked so much cheaper in the fields.

Mr. Schaefer, was of the opinion that the planters could get all the information they needed on the subject of diffusion much cheaper than \$20,000. It was being carried on in Java and he was sure they could find out all about how it worked by correspondence.

Mr. Davies said that the "saturation" process, by which the crushed cane after it leaves the main rolls is brought under a shower of hot water and then passed through another

pair of rolls—was being tried at the Waiakea Mill, and he hoped would prove a success.

#### LEGISLATION.

The report of the Committee on Legislation, W. R. Castle, chairman, was then read. It stated that the Committee did not believe that they had been authorized to go into politics, as the Society was not a political organization: and that the Committee, as such had held themselves aloof from the discussion of political subjects.

But in Legislature they thought it was their duty to do what could to promote the passage of good laws and to check any approach to demagogism or vicious legislation. They had therefore interested themselves in the Currency question, the Chinese Registration bill, that for establishing a Chair of Natural Sciences; to prevent disease amongst animals and other matters. They had created a strong public feeling against the Chinese Registration bill and it had been killed.

They called the attention of planters to the law relating to the recording births and marriages, as a knowledge of the requirements of the Act would save trouble.

The Act doing away with the payment of tuition fees for children of laborers had relieved the planters of quite an expense.

Liberal appropriations had been made for internal improvements, but the present depleted condition of the Treasury, with the very slight chance of an improvement, there was not hope that anything extensive would be undertaken.

There was one element that offered hope and that was the Legislature. Men must be returned who cannot be bought with a free lunch or a poi contract.

The system in vogue of taxing growing crops was oppressive, in that the growing crop was taxed before it matured, and the sugar and molasses it produced was taxed also. The value of a crop is what it will bring as sugar and molasses, but the crop was now taxed two or three times.

The report was ordered printed in the Planters' Monthly.

#### FORESTRY.

The report on forestry was read, and was followed by a discussion in regard to what might be done on the islands in the way of tree planting. Several members told what they had done in this line on their plantations, and the rest of the session was taken up in an informal talk on this very interesting topic.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Mr. A. Jaeger for the interest he had taken in this subject and for the trouble he had taken to supply plants, seeds and young trees to many localities.

At 5 P.M. the meeting adjourned to 10 o'clock this A.M.

#### THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At 10:30 A.M. Mr. Dole, Vice-President of the P. L. & S. Co., called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and approved.

The Secretary then stated that at a meeting of the Trustees held at 9 o'clock it was voted to levy an assessment on the capital stock of the company of 25 cents per share, to meet current expenses. He also read a letter conveying of a vote thanks to Mr. A. Jaeger. The following is a copy:

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS LABOR AND SUPPLY COMPANY,  
HONOLULU, October 22, 1884.

Mr. Jaeger, Honolulu:

SIR: By vote of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company I am instructed to address you and tender the vote of thanks of the Company in recognition of the great service you are rendering to the country in arboriculture, and in the introduction of and experiments with exotic plants.

And to state that the Company appreciates the value of your trained efforts continued for so long a period; and that the members desire to co-operate with you, and render such aid as may be in their power in these subjects of general interest and importance.

Respectfully presented,

(Signed) W. O. SMITH,  
Secretary Planters L. & S. Co.

Mr. T. H. Davies, from the committee appointed to address a communication to the Minister of the Interior on the subject of labor, read a letter in which the Minister was re-

quested to inform the society as to whether there was any doubt as to the Government being able to procure a sufficient supply of Japanese labor, and if so, praying that the door might be opened again to Chinese.

The letter was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Davies, Messrs. Jno. Austin, J. M. Horner and A. Uuna were appointed to sign and present it. Upon motion Mr. Davies' name was added to the number of those signing it.

The report of the Special Committee on Transportation was read by the Chairman, Mr. Horner. It stated that a little progress had been made in this matter in the last twelve months. In some cases two or more systems had been combined with advantage. Gravitation tramways were used in favorable localities, while oxen and carts were found to be best in others. Where water and grade were to be had fluming was far the cheapest and best. The wire cable tramway had been laid aside as not giving satisfactory results for any length of time. On level roads railways found favor. For short distances carts were the cheapest; flumes came next. In the use of carts a new idea had been put in operation. Strong, light iron wagons were used, with 4-inch or 6-inch tires. On the wagon frame a rack was placed, and a seat arranged to act as a brake. Four horses were used, and would pull three or four tons of cane on a down grade to the flume or cane carrier. The team was there unhitched from the loaded wagon and attached to an empty one, to go for another load. Sleds holding one or two thousand pounds of cane were sometimes hitched on behind the wagons, and their weight, when loaded, acted as a brake. In taking the empty wagon back to the field the sled was fastened on as a load. With this rig, using 55 animals, 160 or 160 tons a day of cane could be hauled an average distance of one-half or three-quarters of a mile on a down grade.

Mr. E. M. Walsh read a detailed report on the expense of transporting cane at Pala Plantation, Maui. His report embodied many items of the expense, but did not include some particulars, such as value of pasture and other items properly belonging to the subject. His report was ordered to be embodied with that presented by Mr. Horner.

The Committee on Fertilizers and Seed Cane had no report ready. Mr. R. Halstead of the Committee showed a sample of bone-meal that had been in the ground 19 months and irrigated. In part it did not appear to have undergone much change.

Mr. Walsh stated that no good had resulted from the use of bone-meal at Pala.

Several of the members spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Jno. Austin stated that while bone-meal had produced excellent results on his plant cane, it had had no effect whatever on the rattoons.

Mr. Marsden stated that he had used the refuse from the mud press on cane planted in the red earth where a road had once run, and the crop was as good as other on the plantation.

Mr. W. O. Smith presented the report on Statistics. He apologized for its meagreness, and urged upon the planters the necessity of replying to circulars sent them by him in which he asked for such information as would enable him to make up fuller statistical tables.

Meeting adjourned to 2 P.M.

Upon re-assembling at 2 P.M., the meeting was called to order by the President, and Mr. Davies read the report of the Committee on Varieties of Seed Cane. The report named the seventeen varieties obtained from the Mauritius, and gave a brief account of the result of planting the same in various localities on the islands. The varieties obtained from Queensland were also mentioned, and those indigenous to these islands, or acclimated here. The "Lahaina" variety seemed to be the favorite, but there was no reason for doubting but that the old proverb "Do not put all your eggs in one basket," would be found to apply to our choice of cane.

It was the opinion of the committee that seed cane should be frequently shifted from higher to lower localities, and vice versa, and from one district to another. The planters should have a reserve supply of different varieties